Supporting Information

Supramolecular Encapsulation of Small-Ultra Red Fluorescent Proteins in Virus-Like Nanoparticles for Non-Invasive In Vivo Imaging Agents

Fabian C. Herbert, † Olivia R. Brohlin, † Tyler Galbraith, † Candace Benjamin, † Cesar A. Reyes, † Michael A. Luzuriaga, † Arezoo Shahrivarkevishahi, † and Jeremiah J. Gassensmith*, †, ‡

[†]Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, [‡]Department of Bioengineering, The University of Texas at Dallas, 800 West Campbell Road, Richardson, TX 75080, USA

Instrumentation.

Dynamic-light scattering

Samples were measured using UV-Vis Malvern Panalytical Zetasizer Nano ZS. Each sample was loaded in a disposable microcuvette, measured at 25 °C with a 633 nm laser, 175 scattering angle, material refractive index of 1.51, and medium refractive index of 1.33.

UV-Vis

UV-Vis characterization was done using a Shimadzu UV-1601 PC UV-Vis-NIR Spectrophotometer using a 1.5 mL disposable cuvette. Sample concentrations were determined using a Biotek Synergy H4 hybrid reader or a Thermo Scientific NanoDrop 2000 Spectrophotometer.

Fluorescence Spectrophotometer

Measurements were performed using a Biotek Synergy H4 hybrid reader.

TEM

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was performed on a JEOL JEM-1400plus transmission electron microscope. Samples were prepared by incubating 5 μ L of a 40 nM sample solution on a 300 mesh formvar-coated copper grid with 5 μ L of 2% uranyl acetate for 60 s. Excess liquid was wicked away with Whatman (#1) filter paper before letting the grid dry in air. Images were taken with an accelerating voltage of 120 kV.

Gel Electrophoresis

1% agarose gels were run at 100 V for 30 mins with 1 × TBE running buffer. Samples were prepared in 100% glycerol. 10% SDS PAGE gels were run at 150 V for 75 min with SDS running buffer. Samples were prepared in SDS loading dye and ran using a Fisher BioReagents EZ-Run Prestained protein marker. Gels were first imaged by Biomolecular Imager-GE Typhoon FLA 9000 for Cy5 fluorescence. After, the gels were stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue and imaged by BioRad ChemiDoc Gel Imager.

In vivo Fluorescence Imager

Fluorescent animal imaging was taken with IVIS Lumina III (PerkinElmer, Waltham, MA, USA) at an excitation of 620 nm and emission at 670 nm with a 5 s exposure.

Supplementary Figures.



Figure S1 Native capsid characterization and spectral properties of fluorescent VLPs. A) TEM micrographs of Q β and B) PP7. C) UV-Vis spectra of native and encapsulated smURFP. D) Emission spectra at λ_{max} 642 nm of native and encapsulated smURFP.



Figure S2. Quantification of smURFP proteins per VLP capsid. A) UV-Vis standard curve used for concentration determination of smURFP present in Q β and PP7. B) 10% non-reducing SDS PAGE of native smURFP, native Q β , and S@Q β . C) 10% non-reduced SDS PAGE of native smURFP, native PP7, and S@PP7.



Figure S3. *Ex vivo* of intravenously injected S@VLPs. Organs extracted at 16 h timepoint from mice injected intravenously with S@VLPs.